

Hepatitis B in Wyoming

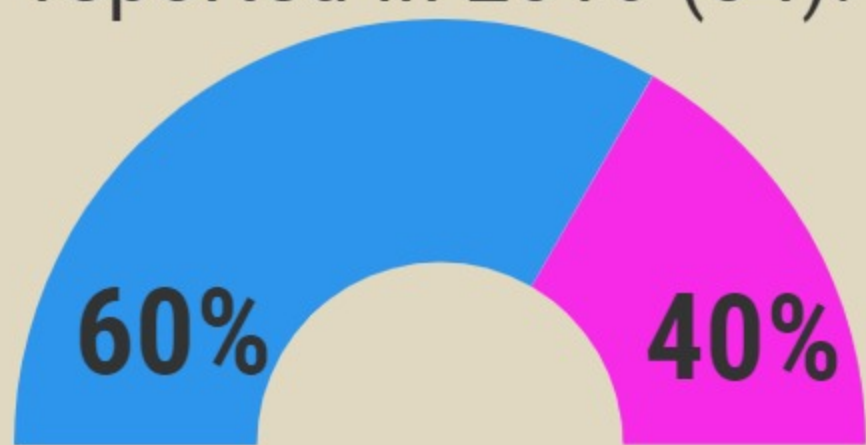
2017

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted from person to person through blood-to-blood contact, from an infected mother to her baby during birth, and through unprotected sexual contact. Risks for infection with HBV include those who have not been vaccinated; injection drug users; unprotected oral, anal, or vaginal sex; men who have sex with men; household contacts of those infected; hemodialysis patients; and those born in a country where HBV is common.

Some people are able to clear the infection on their own without medication. Others may develop a life-long (chronic) infection. If a chronic infection with HBV develops, it can lead to liver damage, cirrhosis, the need for a liver transplant, and death.

A vaccine is available to prevent infection with HBV. Adults who have not been vaccinated may be eligible for low-cost vaccinations through the Wyoming Department of Health Immunization Unit.

Fifteen (15) cases of HBV were reported in 2017, two of which were acute infections. This is a decrease from the number of infections reported in 2016 (34).



Male Female

Of the 15 reported HBV cases, 9 were male.

3.2%

The percentage of people with HIV in Wyoming that are co-infected with HBV

3,000

The approximate number of people that receive at least one dose of hepatitis B vaccine through the Wyoming Department of Health Adult Hepatitis Vaccine Program each year

HBV Symptoms:



- Fever
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice)
- Dark urine
- Clay-colored stool
- No symptoms

How to prevent HBV:



- Get vaccinated
- Use condoms with oral, anal, and vaginal sex
- Don't share needles or drug use equipment
- Don't share razors or toothbrushes with anyone who is infected

